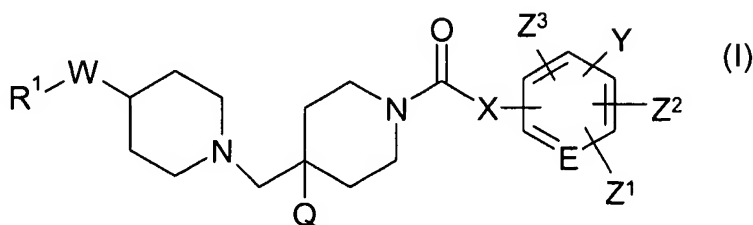


Amendments to the Claims:

The following listing of claims replaces all prior versions and listings of claims in the application:

1. (Original) A compound of formula (I):



wherein:

E is CH or N;

Q is hydrogen or hydroxy;

W is CH₂, O or NR²;

X is a bond, CH₂ or CH₂O;

Y is OH, CO₂R³, SO₃H, CH₂CO₂R³, CH₂SO₃H, OCH₂CO₂R³ or OCH₂SO₃H;

Z¹, Z², Z³ are, independently, hydrogen, halogen, cyano, nitro, hydroxy, NR⁴R⁵, C₁₋₆ alkyl (optionally substituted with halogen), C₁₋₆ alkoxy (optionally substituted with halogen), S(O)_p(C₁₋₆ alkyl), S(O)_qCF₃ or S(O)₂NR⁶R⁷;

R¹ is phenyl optionally substituted by halogen, cyano, C₁₋₄ alkyl, C₁₋₄ haloalkyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxy or C₁₋₄ haloalkoxy;

R² is hydrogen or C₁₋₄ alkyl;

R³ is hydrogen, C₁₋₆ alkyl or benzyl;

p and q are, independently, 0, 1 or 2;

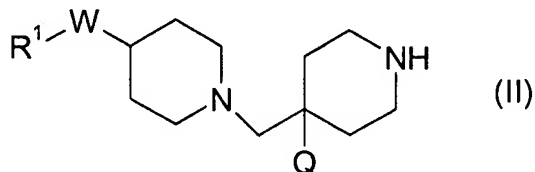
R⁴, R⁵, R⁶ and R⁷ are, independently, hydrogen, C₁₋₆ alkyl (optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy or C₃₋₁₀ cycloalkyl), CH₂(C₂₋₅ alkenyl), phenyl (itself optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy, nitro, NH₂, NH(C₁₋₄ alkyl), N(C₁₋₄ alkyl)₂ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R⁴ and R⁵ below), S(O)₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl), S(O)₂NH₂, S(O)₂NH(C₁₋₄ alkyl), S(O)₂N(C₁₋₄ alkyl)₂ (and these alkyl groups may join to

form a ring as described for R^4 and R^5 below), cyano, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, $C(O)NH_2$, $C(O)NH(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $C(O)N(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})_2$ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^4 and R^5 below), CO_2H , $CO_2(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $NHC(O)(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $NHS(O)_2(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $C(O)(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, CF_3 or OCF_3) or heterocyclyl (itself optionally substituted by halogen, hydroxy, nitro, NH_2 , $NH(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $N(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})_2$ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^4 and R^5 below), $S(O)_2(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $S(O)_2NH_2$, $S(O)_2NH(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $S(O)_2N(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})_2$ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^4 and R^5 below), cyano, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, $C(O)NH_2$, $C(O)NH(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $C(O)N(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})_2$ (and these alkyl groups may join to form a ring as described for R^4 and R^5 below), CO_2H , $CO_2(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $NHC(O)(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $NHS(O)_2(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, $C(O)(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, CF_3 or OCF_3); alternatively NR^4R^5 or NR^6R^7 may, independently, form a 4-7 membered heterocyclic ring, azetidine, pyrrolidine, piperidine, azepine, morpholine or piperazine, the latter optionally substituted by C_{1-4} alkyl on the distal nitrogen; or an N-oxide thereof; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof; or a solvate thereof.

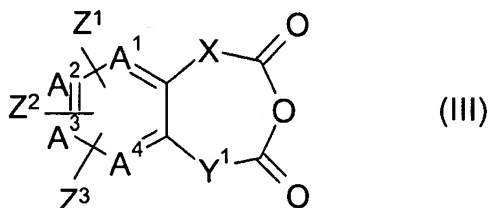
2. (Original) A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 1 wherein W is O.
3. (Previously presented) A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 1 wherein E is CH.
4. (Previously presented) A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 1 wherein R^1 is phenyl optionally substituted with halogen, C_{1-4} alkyl or C_{1-4} alkoxy.
5. (Previously presented) A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 1 wherein Y is CO_2H , $CO_2(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$, CH_2CO_2H or OH.
6. (Previously presented) A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 1, wherein Z^1 , Z^2 and Z^3 are, independently, hydrogen, halogen, cyano, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, CF_3 , OCF_3 , $S(O)_2(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$ or $S(O)_2NH_2$.

7. (Withdrawn) A process for preparing a compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 1, the process comprising:

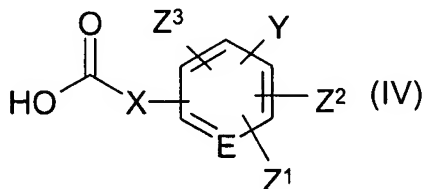
- a. when Y is CO₂H, CH₂CO₂H or OCH₂CO₂H, said Y group being ortho to the group X, acylating a compound of formula (II):



via the ring opening of an anhydride of formula (III):

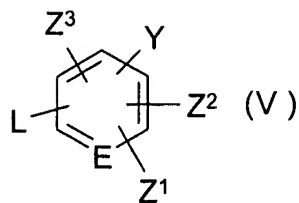


- wherein one of A¹, A², A³ and A⁴ is CH or N; the other three of A¹, A², A³ and A⁴ are carbon and each of the three carries Z¹, Z² or Z³, there being only one of each of Z¹, Z² and Z³; X is as defined in claim 1; and Y¹ is a bond, CH₂ or OCH₂; in the presence of a suitable tertiary amine, in a suitable solvent at an elevated temperature;
- b. when Y is CO₂R³, CH₂CO₂R³ or OCH₂CO₂R³ and R³ is not hydrogen, coupling a compound of formula (II) with a compound of formula (IV):



either going via the acid chloride of the compound of formula (IV) or by using a coupling reagent;

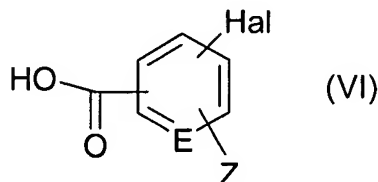
- c. when X is a bond and Y is CO₂R³, carbonylating a compound of formula (V):



wherein L is chloro, bromo, iodo or O-triflate, and then quenching the product so formed with a compound of formula (II);

- d. when X is a bond, Y is CO₂R³, R³ is not hydrogen, and R¹ does not have a chloro, bromo or iodo substituent,

- i. coupling a compound of formula (II) with an acid of formula (VI):



wherein Hal is chloro, bromo or iodo;

- ii. carbonylating the compound so formed; and then,
iii. quenching the product so formed with a C₁₋₆ aliphatic alcohol or benzylalcohol;

OR

- e. when Y is or includes a CO₂R³ group:

- i. when R³ is hydrogen said compound can be converted to a compound of the invention where R³ is not hydrogen by a standard esterification method; or
ii. when R³ is not hydrogen said compound can be converted to a compound of the invention where R³ is hydrogen by a standard ester hydrolysis method.

8. (Withdrawn) A pharmaceutical composition which comprises a compound of the formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or solvate thereof as claimed in claim 1, and a pharmaceutically acceptable adjuvant, diluent or carrier.

9-10. (Cancelled)

11. (Withdrawn) A method of treating a chemokine mediated disease state in a mammal suffering from, or at risk of, said disease, which comprises administering to said mammal a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of formula (I), or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof or solvate thereof as claimed in claim 1.
12. (Previously presented) A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 2, wherein E is CH.
13. (Previously presented) A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 2, wherein R¹ is phenyl optionally substituted with halogen, C₁₋₄ alkyl or C₁₋₄ alkoxy.
14. (Previously presented) A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 3 wherein R¹ is phenyl optionally substituted with halogen, C₁₋₄ alkyl or C₁₋₄ alkoxy.
15. (Previously presented) A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 2, wherein Y is CO₂H, CO₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl), CH₂CO₂H or OH.
16. (Previously presented) A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 3, wherein Y is CO₂H, CO₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl), CH₂CO₂H or OH.
17. (Previously presented) A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 4, wherein Y is CO₂H, CO₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl), CH₂CO₂H or OH.
18. (Previously presented) A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 2, wherein Z¹, Z² and Z³ are, independently, hydrogen, halogen, cyano, C₁₋₄ alkyl, C₁₋₄ alkoxy, CF₃, OCF₃, S(O)₂(C₁₋₄ alkyl) or S(O)₂NH₂.

19. (Previously presented) A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 3, wherein Z^1 , Z^2 and Z^3 are, independently, hydrogen, halogen, cyano, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, CF_3 , OCF_3 , $S(O)_2(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$ or $S(O)_2NH_2$.
20. (Previously presented) A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 4, wherein Z^1 , Z^2 and Z^3 are, independently, hydrogen, halogen, cyano, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, CF_3 , OCF_3 , $S(O)_2(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$ or $S(O)_2NH_2$.
21. (Previously presented) A compound of formula (I) as claimed in claim 5, wherein Z^1 , Z^2 and Z^3 are, independently, hydrogen, halogen, cyano, C_{1-4} alkyl, C_{1-4} alkoxy, CF_3 , OCF_3 , $S(O)_2(C_{1-4} \text{ alkyl})$ or $S(O)_2NH_2$.